HOME AND SOCIETY.

CHAT OF THE SEASON.

NEWS FROM PARIS-NO CRINOLINE-CIGARETTE. SMOKING WOMEN-SOME FORRIGN DISHES -WHAT MEN ARE TO WEAR.

charming American who has just arrived from Paris with no end of pretty gowns, gives the latest word from the great French fashion authorities as No. I saw no hoopskirts anywhere, not eren the slightest approach to one, although I am that they are actually displayed for sale in a hop in New-York. Of course, a little stiff crinolinmissible, and one or two dressmakers in Paris ried running a wire along the bottom of the shirt But even that was not a success among fashionable somen. At Doucet's and Worth's they are making no costumes intended for crinoline, All the e, however, they are one and all very mysterious bout coming styles and affect great secrecy, 'Madame ad better order very little just now,' they told me t Doncet's, where I get nearly all my gowns, for there will be radical changes before long.' But when asked what they were they only looked wise and would not commit themselves. So what these changes tre to be I cannot even guess; but I do not think crinoline, for that has been talked about so ch that it would be no novelty, and I think it has its day before it ever existed-to use an Irish all. Ferhaps, following the tendency of the day, the ikers mean to make a 'combine'-a trust, you ald call it over here-and force us to wear anygog they like. Of course that would make all our od gowns quite useless and we would have to buy But one thing is certain-they are all reticent and all hint at 'changes.' So we may prepare ourselves for something interesting. Just now 1830 style is more in vogue than anything else, and it is certainly not becoming. The skirts are so gored that they hang in flutes around the bottom and are at least five yards around. If it were not for the gores the skirts would be dreadfully heavy; but as it is they are not at all uncomfortable, only ugly, for look just like an umbrella-cover with the ribs slipped out, and have really bardly any folds at the

You ask which is the more popular, Worth or Doncet, now. Well, I should say Doncet decidedly for the beau monde, and Worth for actresses. Worth has genius certainly, but his things are overtrimmed; Doucet's cachet consists in his admirable simplicity, which, combined with style, is a veritable art. me, although I suppose it is treason to say so. Worth's creations, with all their richness, look just little old-fashioned. There is really very little difference between gowns I have brought home and I saw made in the beginning of the winter The sleeves are a little different, perhaps, in that they are made with the extreme fulness hanging below the shoulder, the effect of the long shoulder being very much heightened by a little shirring across the top, which forces the fulness down rather than out. A regular grandmother's sleeve, you see," she continued, shaping out the soft, full bengaline leg-o nation shape of a dress she was showing, "and another thing you may generally notice about Doucet's nists is that they have, as a rule, no seams either in the front or the back. Sometimes one has a single one in the centre of the back with the material pu on disgonally. The lining is first perfectly fitted on, then the outside material is basted on and fitted to the figure by drawing the folds to the front and other at the centre of the back. Except dinner gowns and very grand ball dresses for older women, there are no trains. Street costumes, thank goodness, are made quite short, and reception toilettes only just touch."

It is an open secret that many women in society ink a great deal more than is good for them. "They take antipyrine to drive off the effects of the cham pagne, and champagne to drive off the effects of the anupyrine," said a cynical man of the world the other day, "and then no wonder that they have nervous prostration and all that!"

Cizarette-smoking, too, is greatly on the increas among women, and the tiny little fragrant "Russians" are passed to the women with the liqueurs and cafe noir as a matter of course after dinner in many smart nouses. How shocked one of the stiff and eminently proper dames of yore would be if she could see her de siecle prototype quite at home among her intimates of her own sex after dinner, leaning back alost her half-dozen cushions and smoking a cigar-e in dainty fashion, with her pretty feet peeping very obviously from under her silken robe!

The amount of mischief that has been caused by thoughtiess ill-natured remarks is almost incalculable.

Many a woman who owes her certain kind of popuy to the sharp, unscrupulous tongue with which entertains her convives, probably never dreams of the sorrow and trouble that may be created by her careless words; and yet friends have been sundered, lovers parted, and reputations injured by some thoughtless, ill-natured speech, which grew and assumed proportions as it spread. Many, doubtless, pathetic little tale called "The Autoa book which ought to do a world of good by em-bodying in visible results what may ensue from a chance unkind remark that happened to be pure surmise with no foundation whatever, but which, re d as a fact, grew rapidly into an actual slander. How I wish I could bring home to that woman the unhappiness she has caused!" said a lady the other day in speaking of one of the witty gossips of the town; "but she will never know, nor believe if she told, the actual troubles that have been the results of her tongue's excess."

As a social function, the dinner dance is decidedly elfish and has provoked more ill-feeling and jealousy during the past season and caused a greater amount of anger and bitterness than one would have deemed possible. The fact is it has furnished too convenent an excuse to "draw the line" not to have been engerly seized by the exclusive "hundred or so" that have constituted themselves, as it were, the inner circle of society. But, like every other new fashion, other sets have taken up this latest fad, and by next winter it will undoubtedly be such a general of entertaining that it will cease to be peculiarly distinctive, if it has not already become so. Divers efforts made in New-Haven to organize series of dinner dances have resulted, it is reported, n dire quarrels and heartburnings. Those who have been "left out" for no reason except caprice or individual prejudice are said to be breathing forth threatenings and slaughter; while the refusal of some of the most important members of the most ortant set to join the affair has made the project

Some of the large shop windows just now are very ing with their spring novelties. In one large establishment an entire window is devoted to wash fabrics in the loveliest tints Imaginable, each piece of goods being drawn together in folds to imitate : siender waist, and confined with a ribbon of the same color, tied with long bows and ends. Of course every chan passing imagines herself in one of these charmingly simple gowns, and either goes and buys one, or

etter, and some of the new designs look not unlike

Hight, which, to most people, is so unbecoming, bat,

who have passed forty are left more or less to their own devices. Few fashion papers contain any

ashion and style do not. The latter are often

stead of any subservience thereto. When good form is allied to originality it becomes what the French call "chic."

Something novel in hair ornaments is in the shape of the feather that adorns the wicked red cap of Mephistopheles, and is fastened by a hinge to a Mephistopheles, and is fastened by a hinge to a tortoise-shell comb, so that it can be worn in several different positions. They are very ingenious and becoming. Among brooches, some are formed to imitate bows and rose-ties of various shapes and sizes. Made in brilliants they are extremely graceful, and they are copied from those worn by the grandes dames of the French noblesse at the end of the last century. The new fans to accompany the Empire and Pompedour gowns are chiefly of the Louis XV and Louis XVI period. Some charming examples are copied from the antique. They are about half the size of a modern gauze fan, and generally of white silk beautifully painted with figures and flowers, and elaborately manufed on carved and glided mother of pearl.

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF BADEN

A KIND, BRAVE AND DOMESTIC WOMAN. Of all the great ladies of Europe who occupy a seat on the throne there is none who is more widely renowned for her enlightened and kindly philanthropy and benevolence that the reigning Grand Duchess of Eaden, the only daughter and favorite child of the old Emperor William of Germany. She presents in many respects a striking resemblance to her brother, the lamented Emperor Frederick, who was one of those men whose personality and character were of such a high standard as to reconcile in a measure even the of royalty. The resemblance between brother and sister is by no means limited to outward appearance The Grand Duchess possesses the same fascinating manner as Emperor Frederick, and it may be said o both brother and sister that no other German Print and Princess have established such a hold upon the affections of their people as they have. Especially is this the case with the poorer classes, who positively worship the memory of "Unser Fritz," and who think that nothing is too good for the Grand Duchess Louise Like Emperor Frederick, too, the Grand Duches has been subject to a painful physical affliction, which has impaired her eyesight to such an extent that si is now almost blind. She bears, however, her suffer ings in the same uncomplaining Fritz," being probably encouraged thereto by the word which he wrote a day or two before his death, beneath the photograph which occupies the place of honer upon her writing-table in her favorite room at Carlsrule. They are as follows: "Lerne zu leiden ohne klagen" (Learn to suffer without complaining). In this room of the Grand Duchess are to be seen paint-



ings and photographs of all those she loves. On the wall above a buhl cabinet hang two beautiful portraits of her mother, the late Empress Augusta, one painted in her youthful days, and the other when she was photographs of the hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, and a portrait of her daughter, the Crown Princess of Sweden. This is the room where Her Royal Highness is accustomed to receive

The Grand Duchess is a woman of considerable personal courage, the most notable manifestation of which was given when she attempted to shield with her own body her father, the late Emperor, from the nunshots of Hoedel, in 1878. Notwithstanding her efforts the old Emperor was severely wounded, and hough she showed great presence of mind and nursed him tenderly until his recovery, yet it was a long time before she recovered from the shock which she then sustained. The old Emperor was never so happy as when he had this daughter he-side him, and it was while clasping her hand that he breathet his last. She was married to the Grand Duke of laden when only eighteen years of age, and her domestic happiness has been unclouded save for the loss of her second son in his early manhood. The childlessness of her surviving son's wife and the delicate health of her only daughter, the Crown Princess of Sweden, are a source of much anxiety to her. Whatever her troubles, however, the Grand Duchess always seems cheefful and is always busy. Since the first years of her married life she has interested herself in the peronal welfare of the women of her Grand Duches, and entirely through her influence and exertions schools of art and needlework, schools for the higher education of women, institutions for training girls for domestic service, and homes for poor gentlewomen have been founded. The Red Cross Society has likewise a warm and generous friend in the Grand Duchess, and through her exertions the sick poor in the county districts are also nursed by members of this sisterhood, which was at first formed solely for him tenderly until his recovery, yet it was a long time likewise a warm and generous mend in the Grand Duchess, and through her exertions the sick poor in the county districts are also nursed by members of this sisterhood, which was at first formed solely for hospital nursing in the times of the great wars. One very estimable charity founded by the Grand Duchess provides an adequate persion for nurses who have lost their health and strength by reason of their labors, and there are also homes provided for the declining years of the nurses who have grown old and decrepid. Another system which owes its origin to the Grand Duchess are the practical schools both for peasant girls and the daughters of tradesmen, where they are instructed in the routine of housework, house keeping, cooking and plain sewing. These are accomplishments which the Grand Duchess was careful to teach to her only daughter, the Crown Princess of Sweden. The young Princess, indeed, is a particularly expert cook and fond of occasionally trying her hand at some new delicacy.

A WORTH COSTUME.

BROCADE AND VELVET PLUSH.

One of Worth's most successful creations this season was worn by a young married belle at one of the cotillon dinners not long ago. The material was a delicately colored brocade with bunches of faintly tinted flowers over a cream-colored ground. The skirt wa gathered rather full, Worth fashion, with folds on the



to wear a dark blue suit in February and March; for if you do not get just the right thing, your clothes may be all wrong.

"Socks mark your man very distinctively," continued this young sage, meditatively. "Light-colored socks, with clocks havender, mauve, crimson, any color you please, are now quite the thing; and white socks, if perfectly fresh, have quite a cachet."

A dandy, be it remembered, will never wear India goloshes; he would much rather get his feet soaked.

Top coats are not made as full as those of last season, and the smooth vicuma cloth has now been superseded by rougher goods. Long suck overcoats which reach nearly to the andles, are still great favorites; these should be black, and the new ones are made in rougher material. Silk hats are very low and extremely hell shaped. Derbys have broad fronts and, as every one knows, should be of English make, whereas the American high hat is quite as good as, if not better, than the English.

"Men should really consider their legs more in having their clothes made." interpolated our dandy again, "and should have their waistroats cut accordingly. A man with long legs should have the short ones, and thus balance his figure. He should consider this age and position, too, in his dress; a very young man in a subordinate position should not wear a high stilk hat downtown—It looks checky; when he is older and high hat, but not before."

is older and has a good status he may wear a culaway A RIDING COAT FOR WOMEN.

HANDSOME AND COMFORTABLE GARMENT FOR

At this season of the year, when there is wet and cold weather, a very comfortable addition to a riding outfit is a Melton hunting-coat. This is a very useful garment for bad weather, covering the saddle at the back, and affording excellent protection It is made quite loose, hanging straight in front an



ATAILABLE GAME.

EXPENSIVE DIAMOND-BACK TERRAPIN.

The only game birds now in market are the ptarmi-Hudson Bay regions, English pheasants and squab. Phensants are never less than \$5 a pair: quab are now \$5.50 a dozen and are to be reckoned among the luxuries, while ptarmigan, which is an exflavored, are \$1.50 a pair.

A genuine epicure may spend a large amount of money on canvas back ducks when they are in season. A fine pair of these birds sometimes retails as high as \$5. As only the breast is eaten, a single duck will not serve more than two or three plates. In the winter months our markets are very poorly supplied with game, and not until snipe begin to appear in the spring does it improve. As game is scarce in Europe well during this season, we get few special im portations

Among winter luxuries we must name backed terrapin, fine specimens of which readily bring Those terrapin caught as far north as Long Island bring a special price because of their superior flavor and readily sell as high as \$6 apiece It requires three "count" terrapin for a stew for six persons, so that the first cost for the materials of this persons, so that the first cost for the materials of this stew is rather large. Fresh-caught salmon now coming from the Restiguache River is 35 cents a pound, while pempano from New-Orleans, the dedictions bolling fish, is 50 cents a pound. Live teerman carp is 10 cents a pound. North Carolina ree-shad, weighing from North Carolina ree-shad, weighing from four to six pounds, are \$2, shad, weighing from four to six pounds, are \$2, striped bass from the Hudson River, a favorite New-York dinner fish for isiling, is 40 cents a pound in dinner size. Oyster crabs from the Chesapeake and Delaware Fay oysters are \$2 a quart. These are cooked a la pound-t, very much as stewed oysters are, or served with cream sance in little shells of pastry. The first salmon from the Kennebec, the first shad from the Hudson and the finest trout of the opening season all bring fancy prices, never selling for less than \$1 to \$2 a pound.

HOUSEKEEPING IN LONDON.

SOME COMPARISONS WITH NEW-YORK.

As in any other part of the world, the cost of nousekeeping in London depends entirely on the style n which a family lives, the quarter of London and se size of the house and establishment. Leaving aside entirely all more ambitious or pretentious houholds, I would like to give in brief a sketch of the expenses of one of the thousands of homes in the expenses of one of the thousands of homes in the quiet, pleasant and eminently respectable but not aristocratic parts of suburban London. There are large districts, both to the north and south of the city, consisting of street after street of houses, either city, consisting of street after street of houses, either semi-detached or in long terraces, each with its small front and back gardens, affording space for a few trees and flowers, and giving good drying accommoda-tions for the thrifty housekeepers. There is a curious rule prevailing in parts of London that houses which tent for 550 and under should be expected in de their rent for £50 and under should be expected to do their wash at home, but that it is derogatory to the dignity of a family living in a house above that rent to have their clothes bung out on their own premises. From 540 to 560 is the rent paid for the great majority of the London suburban houses, such as are inhabited by the less important members of the professiona classes, by bank clerks, commercial travellers, civil servants and store managers. The usual terms of agreement between landlord and tenant are a three years' lease, the landlord to repair outside damages and those resulting from the fair wear of the property, the enant to pay the rates, gas and water, and make good damages due to excessive wear or carelessness, such as burst water-pipes in the winter time, or the cracking of kitchen boiler from the furring caused by London's and water. The rates amount to about 20 per cent of the rent and go for the support of the poor, for street paving, cleaning and lighting, School Board and county Council expenses. Besides the rates there is the tax known as the Inhabited House Duty, which amounts to about 2 per cent of the rent. The water is also reckoned on the house rental and amounts to about \$12 on a rental of \$250. The gas is paid for by meter, but for a small and not extravagant household it may be reckoned at about \$25 a year. Thus the

bit to so.

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pound, and sometimes they fall as low as two pounds for 5 cents. Household necessaries, such as soap, soda, candles and oil, do not greatly differ in price from what is paid here. All help, such as laundry or sewing work, is very much cheaper, the usual price being from 2 shillings to 3 shillings and 6 pence per day. It may thus be seen that a house of the kind described may be run on \$100 a month, allowing a fair margin for repairs and replacement of furnishings.

Well next a dazzling skin or bordering a train of violet velvet. Beaver is seen sometimes, but is too close a fur to be effective. Now is the time to invest in the weather is still cold enough to render them very destrable.

There is a lady well known in London for her affective.

FASHIONABLE STATIONERY.

There are no great changes to be recorded in fashnable stationery. The most elegant notepaper is either pure white or cream-white. Blue bond paper of medium light weight, smooth in finish, or a liner

finished paper or the rough vellum. Eccentric style

in better paper find no favor with people of refined

tastes. The thin bond paper which is so much liked

WHAT IS NOW THOUGHT GOOD FORM

by writers is fashionable in both blue and pure white When a personal mark is put upon the paper if nay be a crest or the initials of the writer entwined n some odd, fanciful way, rather than cut in mono The address of the writer is often used embossed or stamped on the paper across the middle of written out in script, the number of the house being the only figure which it is allowable to print in numerals. The initials entwined, however, are quite may be placed in the centre of the page or a little to he left at the top. Some ladies who like a charac teristic stationery have a little etching of a favorite recognize, stamped at the top of their letter paper, though this is a costly fad of a few and not in particularly good taste. Sometimes a favorite flower of stationery-and this, too, is rather fantastic. The flower chosen usually has some special significance Gold and silver are quite generally used in embossing

"Dauphin a la creme" is a new sweet tart which is

very easily made and very attractive in appearance A true housewife prefers to prepare her own pastry it is better to buy a dozen patty-cases of the co paste is to be made at home, prepare about half the luxuries, while ptarmigan, which is an exponent of the best pull paste and rell it out very thin substitute for partridges, being sweet and well after giving it six "turns." Line twelve tartlet this with this crust, fill them with apple-sauce and bake them in a very hot oven till the crust is crisp. When they are done scrape out all the apple and fill the shells half full of rich strawberry preserve The red German preserves, imported from Wiesladen are as good for this purpose as anything we have in the shops, though the best home-made presery be equal to them.

Set the tartlets away while you prepare a rich, soft custard. To make this, put a pint of milk over to boil. Beat the yelks of three eggs thoroughly, with three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Add half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Stir a little hot milk with the sugar and flavoring, adding a scant plach of salt. Gradually add all the hot milk, beating all the time. Put th custard in a double boiler and beat it continually with whip until it begins to thicken. It will take about five minutes. You can tell when it is nearly done by five minutes. You can tell when it is nearly done by the disappearance of the large bubbles on the surface. When it is well thickened remove it from the fice, but continue stirring for several minutes; then set it away to become cold. When it is cold fill the tartlets full with the custant, and heap whipped cream, well sweetened and flavored, on top of them. Decorate each tartlet with three or four preserved straw-berries. When the pastry shells are first filled see that the preserves are well drained from sympotherwise the symp will soak in the pastry and it will become soft white it is cooling. The preserves for this purpose should be about the consistency of a good strawberry Jam. Crabapple felly makes a very good tart of this kind. If you prefer you can fill the shells with flour or rice, instead of apple-sance, when they are baking. They bake as well, but apule sance is more frequently used by cooks for this purpose.

A SIMPLE AND HANDSOME GOWN,

This pretty evening dress I pale pink satin. The skirt is full and wide, and he



natches the flounces, and the knot of pink satin which fastens it is transfixed by a diamond arrow. Diamonds glitter in the hair also,

PARKER HOUSE ROLLS.

A lady from Boston sends the following directions for making the famous "Parker House rolls" Take two quarts of flour, two ounces of butter ne tablespoonful of sugar, one plut of boiled mill (cooled) and one-half cup of yeast. Put the flour into a big earthen bowl, and make a hollow in the centre; put in the butter, sugar, milk and yeast, not rubbing in the butter separately. Mix at night, cover, and

tation of a Russian liberality of fur in her turnout. Her servants are almost obscured by their capes and cuffs. She wears for garments, reclines on carriage rug, and has another over her knees. There have been times when one has smiled at this idissyneracy, but surely during this severe winter Londoners must almost have wept from envy of the com

MAGNIFICENT FANS.

THINGS OF LACE, PEARL AND JEWELS.

The most elegant fans are those of rare old laces, mounted on sticks of carved mother-of-pearl or tortolse-shell, inlaid with precious metals, and set with diamonds. These beautiful, transparent fans are made of the rarest old laces. The beautiful laces of old Venice, which have recently been revived at Eurano, and old "round point," are both used for these fan-Pale amber tortolse-shell mounted with Venetlan point lace and spangled with diamonds, the side sticks ornamented with a long, slender monogram set with diamonds, is the most elegant fan in fashlonable use, and may cost from \$400 to \$500. Fans of Venetlar point, mounted on mother-of-pearl sticks in the opal-escent pearl found at Burgos, are especially beautiful. When carved in recoco pattern in the style of Louis XV, and labeld with gold or silver, they may cost from \$100 to \$200. Some of the most beautiful fans are those painted on sheer white gauzes set in lace and mounted on opalescent sticks of mother-of-pearl. There are also charming black lace fans mounted on sticks of dark fortoise-shell. These are often finished with centres of black gauze, painted in aquarelle by distinguished artists. These are sometimes spangled with diamonds or with tiny spangles of gold or silver

Some of the loveliest fans of transparent gauze are painted with flawers, and the decoration is continued on the sticks and repeated in colored enamel on the side sticks. Thus, a fan painted with apple blossoms, sparingly scattered over a cream white botting cloth. which is finished with borders of old point lace, has carved sticks, suggesting the same design, while the alde sticks are ornamented with apple blossoms in raised enamels and natural colors. Still another fan s decorated with wild roses in the same manner. When a fan is chosen in color the mother-of-pearl is some times stained artificially the same tint. Thus a pule violet fan is mounted on sticks of violet-hued pearl. There is a tendency to revive the small French fan of years ago. These fans are painted in aquarelles with old French landscapes, or with landscapes of Greek motif. The sticks are usually of carved pearl. fans are very much smaller than the fashionable lace fans of the hour, which they by no means

The loveliest fans are imported now for the tollette des jeunes filles," for to be perfectly well dressed a debutante's fan should accord with her dress, and like it, should be all simplicity and freshnes



fashlon having wisely decreed that she should leave the rare "Vernes Martins" and costly lace with be jewelled sticks to her elders. Hence the clever Parisians have invented a number of charming effects in the way of ballroom fans, the prettiest of which, perhaps (although they are all so dainty and fresh), is the flower fan. This is made of white or spangled ganze, and on each stick are sewn bunches of the same flowers used in the trimming of the gown. When shut this fan has the appearance of a huge bouquet, and when opened the effect is lovely.

A very simple but at the same time a pretty and girllsh fan is of sheer white muslin, with narrow white satin ribbon lightly tucked in rows from stick At a very "swell" german the other evening these were given as favors and were particularly still another style which is extremely popular as ruffles of chiffon gathered on every stick. The effect of this fan when in motion is the prettiest and

afriest thing Imaginable.

Fans of estrich plumes are still fashionable. They mounted on sticks of tortoise-shell or mother-of An algrette and pompon of ostrich feathers are nounted on the front stick. This gives the fan when closed somewhat the shape of the lyre, though the regular lyre fan is no longer used, having proved but size, and consists of sixteen full plannes. It can be made to order in any color to match any tint of dress, as these fans are mounted in this country. They cost from \$50 to \$100. When they are offered at lower prices it is usually because they are made of inferior feathers. The prices quoted are those charged at fashionable jewelry stores. Three qualifies of mother of pearl are used in mounting—the pure white, the Burgos and the Oriental. The most beautiful of these the Burgos pearl, which displays all the tridescencolors of the opal. The most costly mountings are those of the pale amber tortrise shell, and sticks of this kind, when delicately carved and inlaid with gold, may add \$100 to the price of a fan. The rivets and bows of landsome fans are made of gold, and are often set with jewels.

NICE LITTLE CRABS.

DIRECTIONS FOR COOKING THEM.

Every one remembers the thny crabs which in olden times we used to find in our quart of ovsiers. There was a cherished belief among children that these toothsome little dainties, if left to work out their own destiny, would eventually become pearls. The little crab has not become a pearl, but it is almost as costly as pearls, and as eagerly sought for by the oyster opener, who now reserves it as a separate article of commerce. Oyster crabs are \$3 a quart. They are usually stewed like oysters. For a quart of these crabs melt a heaping teaspoonful of butter in a fryingcrabs ment a heaping treaspointint of butter in a riving-pan, add half a small onton sliced, half a bay leaf, and three whole peppers. Stirr in a scant tablespoon-ful of flour When the vegetables have fried a little, but before the batter is browned. Add a cup and a balf of rich, white broth. Beat the mixture for three or four minutes, add a pinch of grated nutineg, and half a easpoonful of salt, and draw the saucepan to the back of the fire, where its contents will merely simmer for of the fire, where its contents will merely summer for twenty minutes. At the end of this time, add the yolks of two eggs, gradually beating them into a little of the hot sauce at a time to prevent their curlling. Then add the juice of a lemon. The sauce must not

NEW STYLES FOR CHILDREN.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

The new dresses for children are exceeding

cturesque and quaint, and the spring and sun

styles display many 1830 fashions. All the new dresses, whether for little ones of three or older girls in their teens, are much fuller than they have been. Jacket and biouse effects are exceedingly popular. The new sleeves are huge in size. Many of them are cut in leg-o'mutton fashion in one piece, the only seam being on the in-side of the arm. Guimpe dresses will remain in fashion for children under ten. Children under six usually wear a one-piece dress with a yoke and sleeves of white lawn and nainsook, Older children wear a guimpe separate from their dress All skirts remain plain on the edge, though even ginghams are a little fuller than they have been.
Fine hair-lines and dainty checked effects in rose and
white, lavender and white, and blue and white, and
plain colors, trimmed with embreidery, are chosen for little children. These are made in Mother Hubbard fashion, the dress falling from a round yoke of white embroidery with wide sashes at the back coming from the side-forms. A wide ruffle of the material of the dress is frequently placed below the yoke. Other dresses for little ones who are not old enough to put on guimpes are made of plain chambery, pale blue, pink or buff color, with short Dutch waists gathered into a belt slightly pointed in front, with sashes at the back and full skirts. All dresses for little children under four are now two inches shorter than they have been. A short puffed sleeve of the gingham finishes the white sleeve at the top, and the yoke of the dress is then made either of white needle-work tucking. Where the child's dress is made separate from tucking. Where the child's ures of the meck, fluished with a the guimpe II is rounded at the neck, fluished with a wide ruffle of embroidery or of the material of the wide ruffle of embroidery or very full sleeves. dress, and has little puffed sleeves or very full sle formed of a wide gathered or pleated ruffle. These little frocks for general wear are made of dainty ging-bams and percales in the patterns described. Though the skirts are usually plain, occasionally an insertion of embroidery is used above the hem between clusters

The new embroideries in favor this seaso ming children's dresses are a combination of the cid-time Fayal work and "blind work." Thus a fine lawn mbroidery is sprigged with tiny dots, little flowers on leaves in solid work, and is finished with a border of various eyeletings and square-meshed open-work in the style of the Fayal needlework. These embroideries are both showy and strong. The open-work Fayal edge is often used without the combination of solid work in two and three inch widths, as a border to the ruffies, collars, little cuffs and huge revers, all of which give a smart appearance to dresses for little ones.

Mothers who are seeking for hints in making up

percale and gingham dresses for schoolgirls in their teens, are advised to make the skirts plain, full and straight, at least a quarter fuller than they were last season. The skirt should be attached to a plain band, and this band is usually covered by a pointed belt or a plain, round belt, reaching well under the arms and fitted to the figure by three seams in front and two on each side of the opening in the centre of the back. The dress may then be completed by a blouse of white lawn with full sleeves, over which a close-fitting jacket of the material of the skirt is worn. This jacket is finished with a sailor collar and revers of white em-broidery extending from the bottom of the jacket, and a ruffle of embroidery on the lower edge. The shoulderseams are all cut from half an inch to an inch longer than they have been in order to give the fashionable oop to the shoulders. A huge leg-o'-mutton sleeve droop to the shoulders. A huge legs much shoulders, and this is arranged to droop from the shoulders. In some cases the sleeve of the jacket is a large, straight sleeve, reaching only to the elbow, where it is finished by a border of embroidery, and displays the Mouse sleeve below. Where the mother control of the straight of cincham, a closeprefers to make a dress entirely of gingham, ntting blouse waist is made. This is finished by deep yoke and large sleeves, with large epaulets cap-pieces falling over them, which may be of oldery or of plaid or striped goods if the dress in of plain material.

A plain blue chambery which offers an excellent model for spring is combined with a fine broken plaid, formed of cross-lines of blue with one or two lines of red on a white background. A blas ruffle of the plaid, about four inches wide, trims the skirt of plain blue chambery. The high belt, fitting within a few inches of under the arms, is attached to the band of the skirt and covers it. The waist is finished by a deep yoke of plaid gingham and qualut sleeve-caps of plaid, pointed on the lower edge and falling over sleeves of plain blue gingham. Large sallor collars, covering the shoulders as far down as a high yoke, yoke, Full are very much used on schoolgirls' dresses. Empire effects, which French dressmakers are using for schoolgirls as well as their elders, find no favor in this country. They partake too much of the Mother Hubbard fashion, and though charming for little children under six years of age, are out of place on older girls.

Very few examples of the new wool dresses have yet been shown. An attempt to introduce bands of velvet, separated by spaces and extending halfway. up the skirt, as they are now worn on ladies' dresses, Fancy wools with is not likely to prove a success. yokes and trimmings of velvet will no doubt be epular; and one or two folds of velvet above the girl's dress-though, until the girl has attained her full height, it is just as well to leave the skirt plain.

White dresses for little children of four and upward are made of sheer India lawns and French nainsooks. There is more embroidery used on these little dresses than there has been for several years, or since the introduction of hemstitching and drawn work to public favor. The handsome open-work em-broideries of the season are used on these little dresses, which are quite frequently made up of all-over em-broidery, sprigged with some dainty flower pattern, or a tiny star or dot, and then finished on the edge with open-work embroidery. The full puffed sleeves are short and the low-necked baby-waist is finished with a band of insertion in open-work at the belt and around the neck. A similar band of needlework finishes the sleeve, and the little dress is worn with a galmpe of tucked lawn finished high at the neck and sleeves with embroidery. Very few white dresses are yet exhibited for older girls. A yoke of white embroidery and a short baby-waist with a large sleeve held in a full puff to the cibow, and completed by deep cuffs of embroidery, is a safe model for the waist. In such a case, the skirt should be made very full and trimmed with clusters of tucks and one or two rows of inser-tion. Where a waist is made close-fitting, an Empire belt of needlework or folded lawn may be used. Sometimes the sleeve is divided in two puffs by a band of

insertion. The daintiest little frocks for children of from six to ten years are made of white India silk. The skirt is severely plain and is finished by a deep hem. A nve-inch frill of kulte-pleating made exceedingly full, surrounds the neck, and is surmounted by a second frill of the same width, which nearly covers it and is extended down the front of the little short waisi and crossed at the belt. Double knife-pleatings of the same width are gathered in the arm-holes to form the

and crossed at the belt. Double knife-pleatings of the same width are gathered in the arm-holes to form the sleeve. This little dress is worn with a gainpe of the sine-\$ reedt-work. Rose-color, especially the dull, purplish shade of the pink petunia, is chosen for fittle children's gowns. These dresses are made exceedingly full in a modification of the Mother Hubbard shape, with large pulled sleeves and wide revers of line and slik, giving the young ladies the fashionable 1830 breadth of shoulder.

Dainty little lackets of ligured Marsellies, with tiny pearl buttons fastening them in front in double-breasted style, are shown for fittle girls of three years and upward. These little lackets will be useful to wear with dainty cambries as well as with white dresses, and possess the advantage of being easily laundered. For smaller children there are full pelieses of white lawn, with deep capes of embroidery, which will prevent the child's dress from becoming soiled and furnish all the wrap needed in sultry weather. Where a wrap for actual warmth is required, there are little conts of repped diagonal wool in stone colors and other dainty childish hues. These are held in double box pleats from the neck to the walst, whence they hang free. They are finished with large puffed sleeves, drooping from the shoulder, and small collars or deep, shirred Empire collars. A narrow border of tircassian plassementeric in rose, gray, and gold color, trims the collar and sleeves. There is a facing of deep old-rose slik at the sleeves and at the froots of the little coat, and the collar is lined with the same color, and completed by long ties of slik, benned at the edge and fringed out at the ends. There are also pleturesque little coats, made in Dutch fashion, of petunia-colored cashmeres. These are exceedingly full, with large 1830 revers of lace and slik, with full bows of ribbon and sometimes with high Empire belts of velvet. There are many little pretty reefer jackets for small children as well as for girls in their team, The new

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